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G34dmurc UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 1 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 2 3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, New York, N.Y. 15 Cr. 0769(AJN) 4 V. ANTHONY MURGIO, YURI LEBEDEV 5 and TREVON GROSS, 6 Defendants. 7 -----X 8 9 March 4, 2016 2:52 p.m. 10 Before: 11 12 HON. ALISON J. NATHAN, 13 District Judge 14 **APPEARANCES** 15 PREET BHARARA United States Attorney for the 16 Southern District of New York 17 BY: EUN YOUNG CHOI DANIEL S. NOBLE 18 Assistant United States Attorneys ROTHMAN, SCHNEIDER, SOLOWAY & STERN LLP 19 Attorneys for Defendant Anthony Murgio 20 BY: ROBERT A. SOLOWAY LUCAS ANDERSON 21 - and -BAKER MARQUART LLP 22 BY: BRIAN E. KLEIN (via speakerphone) 23 24 25

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## 1 APPEARANCES CONTINUED 2 CREIZMAN PLLC Attorneys for Defendant Yuri Lebedev 3 BY: ERIC M. CREIZMAN CAROLINE J. POLISI 4 KROVATIN KLINGEMAN LLC 5 Attorneys for Defendant Trevon Gross BY: KRISTEN SANTILLO 6 7 - also present -8 SA Patrick Hoffman, FBI 9 000 10 (Mr. Soloway not present) 11 THE CLERK: U.S. v. Anthony Murgio, et al. 12 All parties, please state your name for the record, 13 starting with the government. 14 MS. CHOI: Good afternoon, your Honor. Eun Young Choi 15 and Daniel S. Noble on behalf of the government. With us at 16 counsel table is FBI Special Agent Patrick Hoffman. 17 THE COURT: Good afternoon to the three of you. 18 MR. NOBLE: Good afternoon, your Honor. 19 MR. ANDERSON: Good afternoon, your Honor. Lucas 20 Anderson here for Robert Soloway, who is in another courtroom 21 in this building and he may be down in a few minutes, here for 22 Mr. Murgio. 23 THE COURT: Good afternoon to you both. And, 24 Mr. Anderson, we just noted that we did get the note that Judge Engelmayer was keeping Mr. Soloway and that you would be here 25

today, and we note that there is not a notice of appearance on 1 2 your behalf on the docket. 3 MR. ANDERSON: We will remedy that as soon as 4 possible. THE COURT: Thank you. 5 6 MR. CREIZMAN: Good afternoon, your Honor. Eric 7 Creizman on behalf of Yuri Lebedev and with me is attorney Caroline Polisi from my office. 8 9 THE COURT: Good afternoon to the three of you. 10 MR. KLEIN: Good afternoon, your Honor. This is Brian 11 Klein (unintelligible) on the phone from Los Angeles, and I 12 represent also Mr. Murgio. 13 THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Klein. Good 14 afternoon. 15 And go ahead. MS. SANTILLO: Good afternoon, your Honor. My name is 16 17 Kristen Santillo, from Krovatin Klingeman, on behalf of Trevon 18 Gross. 19 THE COURT: Good afternoon to you both. Please be 20 seated. 21

I believe the first matter of business for today's conference is, Ms. Choi, to do an arraignment on the Superseding Indictment.

MS. CHOI: Yes, your Honor.

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THE COURT: All right. So I will note that -- and,

Ms. Choi, the Superseding Indictment adds Mr. Gross as a defendant and indicates charges with respect to him. With respect to the existing defendants, there are no changes, is that correct?

MS. CHOI: That is correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. But I will conduct the arraignment on the Superseding Indictment with respect to all three defendants and I'll begin with Mr. Gross.

Well, for everyone it is the same set of questions, to confirm that you have received a copy of the Superseding Indictment, that you have had some opportunity to review it with your attorney. I'll ask whether you want me to read the indictment out loud or if you waive the public reading, and then I'll ask if you would like me to -- if you wish me to enter a plea of not guilty on your behalf.

So, Mr. Gross, can I confirm that you have received a copy of the Superseding Indictment? At the top it is indicated as S2 15 Cr. 769. Did you receive it, sir?

DEFENDANT GROSS: Yes, I have.

THE COURT: Did you have some time to review it with your attorney?

DEFENDANT GROSS: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you waive the public reading?

DEFENDANT GROSS: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you wish that I enter a plea of not

1	guilty?
2	DEFENDANT GROSS: Yes, your Honor.
3	THE COURT: Thank you, sir. You may be seated.
4	Mr. Murgio, have you received a copy of the
5	Superseding Indictment?
6	DEFENDANT MURGIO: Yes, your Honor.
7	THE COURT: And you have had some time to review it
8	with your attorney?
9	DEFENDANT MURGIO: Yes, your Honor.
10	THE COURT: Do you waive the public reading?
11	DEFENDANT MURGIO: I do.
12	THE COURT: And do you wish me to enter a plea of not
13	guilty?
14	DEFENDANT MURGIO: Yes, your Honor.
15	THE COURT: Thank you.
16	Mr. Lebedev I know I asked this the last time. Am
17	I saying your name correctly?
18	DEFENDANT LEBEDEV: Yes.
19	THE COURT: You received a copy of the Superseding
20	Indictment?
21	DEFENDANT LEBEDEV: I did, your Honor.
22	THE COURT: And have you had some opportunity to
23	review it with your attorney?
24	DEFENDANT LEBEDEV: Yes, your Honor.
25	THE COURT: Do you waive the public reading?

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DEFENDANT LEBEDEV: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And do you wish that I enter a plea of not quilty?

DEFENDANT LEBEDEV: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. Please be seated.

All right. So I think what makes sense next is, Ms. Choi, if you can provide a status update and particularly with respect to where we are in terms of the discovery that has been made, which we've talked at earlier points about its volume and how it would be provided to defendants. So let's begin there.

MS. CHOI: Yes, your Honor. Discovery was completed -- substantially completed in January as to the individual two defendants in the case. That included the applications that went along with any search warrants, a mass of bank records, financial records and the like, that are being governed by the protective order your Honor put in place, as well as the electronic evidence that belonged to each defendant.

At the time, the government asked that the defendants determine if there are any materials therein that would be either privileged and thus should be produced to the codefendants or contained otherwise sensitive materials that they wanted to withhold from discovery. The attorneys are in the midst of doing that. I think we are hopeful that will be

done by early next week such that the entire set can be then distributed to the rest of the codefendants.

As you know, Mr. Gross was arraigned -- I'm sorry, was presented initially yesterday, and I think your Honor has a copy of the proposed protective order that is the same terms as what you've already entered. Ms. Santillo and Mr. Gross have agreed to the terms of that protective order, but we've already started discovery with regard to Mr. Gross and we hope to complete that process in the next two weeks.

With regard to electronic discovery, we're hopeful that we can do that also within that timeframe with the caveat that if it turns out that there is a large breadth of documents that are being withheld for whatever reason and it may take us a little bit more time to work that out, it may be slightly delayed, but we are optimistic that it will be done quite quickly, your Honor.

THE COURT: OK. Discovery with respect to Mr. Gross is the same categories as discovery with respect to the other defendants?

MS. CHOI: It is. There were some documents that we held back from discovery to Mr. Murgio and Mr. Lebedev because they pertain specifically to Mr. Gross. We'll produce those within the next two weeks.

THE COURT: OK. Any post-arrest statements with respect to Mr. Gross?

MS. CHOI: Yes. We'll produce any post-arrest statements. I do not believe that he had any, as he was represented by counsel, but I will double-check on that.

(Mr. Soloway present)

THE COURT: Thank you. All right. So that's our discovery schedule. Anything defense counsel wish to raise with respect to the discovery schedule or proceeding under any concerns?

MR. CREIZMAN: Your Honor, nothing other than the severance motion that is pending before the Court. I mean — and to the extent that we need to renew it based on the Superseding Indictment, we renew our severance motion for the same reasons set forth in our papers.

THE COURT: OK. I am prepared to give an oral ruling on the severance motion. I can do that now.

This is Mr. Lebedev's motion for severance. He's charged with one count of conspiring to make corrupt payments with intent to influence an officer of a financial institution, in violation of 18 U.S.C. Section 371. This charge stems from Mr. Lebedev's alleged role in the operation of Coin.mx, a website that the government claims served as an illegal Bitcoin exchange. The government contends that Mr. Lebedev conspired with his codefendant Mr. Murgio and others to bribe the executive of a credit union in New Jersey, and the purpose of the bribe, as alleged, was to gain control of the credit union,

which, as alleged, aided the conspiracy in processing transactions for the illegal Bitcoin scheme.

Mr. Lebedev was originally charged pursuant to a Superseding Indictment on December 1, 2015. I've just arraigned him on the Superseding Indictment now, S2 15 Cr. 769. At the time Mr. Lebedev was indicted, Mr. Murgio had already been charged with one count of conspiring to make corrupt payments with intent to influence an officer of a financial institution, one count of actually making such payments, and five other counts relating to his alleged role with Coin.mx.

As noted, I've arraigned both Mr. Lebedev and Mr. Murgio and now Mr. Gross, the new codefendant, on this second Superseding Indictment. And Mr. Gross is charged with one count of receiving corrupt payments as an officer of a financial institution with the intent to be influenced. The second Superseding Indictment otherwise does not alter the charges against Mr. Lebedev and Mr. Murgio.

Trial in this matter was set and scheduled for October 31, 2016, and, as indicated, Mr. Lebedev has moved to sever his trial from that of Mr. Murgio and now his additional codefendant; in the alternative, to sever the trial of the bribery counts from the trial of the remaining five counts in the Indictment. Mr. Lebedev argues that a severance is justified because a joint trial would cause him substantial prejudice and because holding the trial in October of 2016 he

indicates would violate his constitutional and statutory speedy trial rights. For the reasons that I'm about to explain, the motion is denied.

Rule 14 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure permits a court to "sever the defendants' trials, or provide any other relief that justice requires" if "consolidation for trial appears to prejudice a defendant." Generally, "there is a preference in the federal system for joint trials of defendants who are indicted together." That preference is particularly strong where, as here, the underlying crime involves a common plan or scheme. <u>United States v. Cardascia</u>, 951 F.2d 474 (2d Cir. 1991). Nonetheless, a court may grant a motion to sever if "there is a serious risk that a joint trial will compromise a specific trial right of one of the defendants, or prevent the jury from making a reliable judgment about innocence or guilt." I'm citing the Supreme Court's decision in <u>Zafiro</u>, 506 U.S. at 539.

The factors that courts in this district consider in deciding whether to grant a severance include: First, "the number of defendants and the number of counts" in the indictment; second, the "complexity of the Indictment"; third, the "estimated length of the trial"; fourth, differences between the level of involvement of the defendant "in the overall scheme"; fifth, "possible conflict between various defense theories"; and sixth, prejudice that would result from

evidence that is "admissible as to some defendants, but not others." No one factor is dispositive, however, and the ultimate decision whether to grant severance rests with the discretion of the trial court.

Applying the factors that I have indicated to Mr. Lebedev's case, it is clear that this is not one of the rare instances in which I must sever the defendant's trial. As an initial matter, Mr. Lebedev does not contest that several factors are inapplicable here. First, with respect to the number of defendants, there were two and now there are three defendants charged in this case, which is not an unmanageable or a particularly high number; second, Mr. Lebedev does not argue that the indictment is particularly complex; and, finally, Mr. Lebedev never suggests that there may be a conflict between the defense theories that he and Mr. Murgio and presumably now Mr. Gross will put forward.

The arguments on the remaining factors that

Mr. Lebedev makes — the length of trial, the differences

between the level of involvement of the defendants in the

overall scheme, and the prejudice that would result from

evidence that would be admissible, he says, with respect to

Murgio but not with respect to Lebedev — these all revolve

around the basic claim that there will be considerable evidence

presented at a joint trial that would be irrelevant to the one

count for which Mr. Lebedev is charged and that will be

inflammatory and unduly prejudicial.

Specifically, he contends that the government will introduce evidence that Murgio and others miscoded credit and debt card transactions to obscure Bitcoin transactions, evidence of misrepresentations to financial institutions, evidence that Murgio and others communicated with Coin.mx customers and instructed them to lie to financial institutions, and evidence that Murgio structured wire transfers to prevent financial institutions from discovering that the transactions were facilitated by an unlicensed money transmitting business. By contrast, Lebedev suggests that the government's evidence in a bribery trial against him would be limited to witnesses testifying about payments that were made, the actions that the defendants requested in exchange for those payments, some limited documentary evidence, and a recorded conversation.

The government, however, contends that there would be substantial overlap between the evidence adduced at a trial of Mr. Murgio and the evidence at a separate trial of Lebedev. The government claims that it will demonstrate that Lebedev aided Murgio in the building, operation, and concealment of Coin.mx, and that it will introduce evidence concerning the entire operation of Coin.mx. This evidence, the government argues, would be both relevant and highly probative of Lebedev's corrupt intent and will therefore aid in the government's efforts to show that Lebedev conspired to bribe

the Credit Union executive.

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I agree that much of the evidence as proffered and presented to me at this stage with respect to the operation of Coin.mx may be relevant to Mr. Lebedev. As the Second Circuit has explained, there is value in introducing evidence that will "enable the jury to understand the complete story of the crimes charged," or "how the illegal relationship between [co-conspirators] developed." See United States v. Reifler, 446 F.3d 65, 92 (2d Cir. 2006). But more to the point, evidence that Mr. Lebedev knew about or participated in any efforts to conceal an illegal Bitcoin operation would be relevant in proving the count that he is charged with. The underlying bribery offense at issue here, i.e., the object of the charged conspiracy, prohibits corruptly giving something of value to the agent of a financial institution in connection with any businesses of that institution. 18 U.S.C. Section 215(a). Any evidence that Lebedev was aware of efforts to conceal Coin.mx's alleged illegal activity would tend to prove that the conspiracy was carried out with corrupt intent.

To be sure, as Mr. Lebedev points out, the government does not need to prove that the object of the conspiracy was to conceal an illegal Bitcoin operation in order to prove that the defendants acted "corruptly." Rather, "[t]he motive to act corruptly is ordinarily a hope or expectation of either financial gain or other benefit to oneself or some profit or

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benefit to another." <u>United States v. McElroy</u>, 910 F.2d at 1021 (2d Cir. 1990). But evidence that the alleged conspirators were covering up an illegal Bitcoin operation would certainly make it more probable that they had agreed to make payments to the Credit Union executive for "financial gain" or some "other benefit."

Lebedev further argues that the government has no evidence that he had any knowledge of the illegal nature of The government disputes this characterization, Coin.mx. claiming that Lebedev and Murgio had numerous conversations about the coding of the Coin.mx website to ensure that an Internet search engine would not realize that Coin.mx was operating through multiple connected sites. Additionally, the government claims that Lebedev proposed to Murgio that Coin.mx offer exchange services through Russian payment processors so that "Russians can...wash money as well." And that's a quote from the opposition brief. This suggests that much of the evidence that the government hopes to introduce to show how the alleged conspirators concealed an illegal Bitcoin operation would presumably be admissible at a separate trial of Mr. Lebedev. If so, then this case does not fall into the category of cases where there is a substantial quantity of evidence that is admissible as to some defendants but not Similarly, if the previously described evidence is admissible, then Lebedev's claims that a joint trial would take

too long and that the lion's share of the evidence would be directed at Murgio, that loses force. Accordingly, the factors that I indicated earlier and outlined in the <u>Ramos</u> decision do not support granting a severance.

But even if Mr. Lebedev is correct that a substantial portion of the government's evidence will not pertain to him -- and, as I've said, I don't, based on what's in front of me, understand that to be the case -- nevertheless, severance is still not necessary. For starters, the Court can avoid the risk of any "spillover prejudice" by "explicitly instructing the jury to consider the defendants individually." See, United States v. Spinelli, 352 F.3d 48 (2d Cir. 2003). Limiting instructions are the "preferred device for curing any prejudicial spillover" when compared with the far more "burdensome" and "extreme" remedy of severance. Ramos, 346 F.Supp.2d.

Moreover, the facts of this case are quite a distance from the cases in this circuit where courts have decided to sever the defendants' trials. Mr. Lebedev relies on cases such as <u>United States v. Stoecker</u>, 920 F.Supp. 876; <u>United States v. Upton</u>, 856 F.Supp. 727; <u>United States v. Gallo</u>, 668 F.Supp. 736, and <u>United States v. Burke</u>, 789 F.Supp.2d, and most of those are from the Eastern District of New York. The first one is from the Northern District of Illinois. But each one of those cases relied on in Mr. Lebedev's briefs involved a

substantial number of defendants a long and/or complex indictment, a very lengthy trial, charges of violent crimes that applied only to some defendants, or a subset of those factors. Just to give one example, in <a href="Stoecker">Stoecker</a>, there was a 98-page Indictment that included 58 counts, and the government estimated the trial would last three months. There were 13 charged defendants in <a href="Upton">Upton</a> and 16 in <a href="Gallo">Gallo</a>, and in <a href="Burke">Burke</a> one defendant was charged with two counts related to witness tampering whereas the other defendants were charged with participating in a three-decade RICO conspiracy that included three murders, several robberies and assaults.

Here, by contrast, we now have three defendants, which is not an unusually large number, eight counts in the most recent Indictment, and the government has estimated that a trial will last three to four weeks at most. And although Mr. Lebedev tries to argue that conspiring to bribe a credit union official is distinct from the other charges in the Indictment, the bribery charge is closely related to the overall scheme of operating and concealing an illegal money transmitting business. In sum, this case does not present "a serious risk that a joint trial would compromise" Mr. Lebedev's trial rights, and a joint trial will not "prevent the jury from making a reliable judgment about his guilt or innocence."

There is thus no need to sever Mr. Lebedev's trial under Rule 14.

The same logic applies to Mr. Lebedev's alternative request to sever the trial of the bribery counts for all the defendants from the trial of the remaining five counts in the Indictment. If the government will present evidence of the scope of the alleged conspiracy in a separate trial of Mr. Lebedev, it will certainly do so in a trial that also includes Murgio. I will not grant severance on this alternative ground.

Turning to Mr. Lebedev's speedy trial rights, he claims that requiring him to wait to go to trial until October 31, 2016, would violate both the Constitution and the Speedy Trial Act. The Sixth Amendment guarantees that criminal defendants "shall enjoy the right to a speedy...trial." And in Barker v. Wingo, the Supreme Court identified four factors that courts should consider when deciding whether a delay violates the Constitution. Those factors are the "length of delay, the reason for delay, the defendant's assertion of his right, and prejudice to defendant."

Here, only the defendant's assertion of his speedy trial right cuts in favor of Mr. Lebedev. Since his arraignment, Mr. Lebedev has requested a trial date before October 2016. The government characterizes his preferred trial date as in "mid-July," which I believe was an accurate description of his original request, but it is the case that he's indicated he would prefer an even earlier trial date. But

even if I were to grant — if the Court were to schedule Mr. Lebedev's trial as early as the end of May, there would still be a gap of only five months between his preferred date and the October 31st trial date currently on the calendar and in total a gap of 11 months between the original indictment and the October trial date. The parties dispute whether a delay of more than eight months between indictment and trial is presumptively prejudicial, citing the Second Circuit's decision in Vassell, 970 F.2d 1162. But like the Court in Vassell, this Court need not decide whether this delay is "presumptively prejudicial," because even assuming it is, the analysis of the remaining Barker factors does not favor Mr. Lebedev.

First, there are good reasons for trying this case in October of this year. The materials turned over by the government in discovery include terabytes of information, and it requires substantial time for counsel for both defendants to review that discovery, brief any pretrial motions and motions in limine, and prepare for a three- to four-week trial.

Second, Mr. Lebedev has failed to show that he'll suffer meaningful prejudice from the gap in time. Mr. Lebedev is not incarcerated, and he has not argued that his defense will be impaired, which the Court in <a href="mailto:barker">barker</a> called the "most serious" form of prejudice, other than to suggest that he may not be able to afford his retained counsel indefinitely. But as the government notes, the Criminal Justice Act provides

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options for ensuring the adequacy of Mr. Lebedev's representation, including the possibility of retaining his current counsel.

To be sure, Mr. Lebedev has experienced what the Second Circuit terms "non-trial-related hardships," United States v. Cain, 671 F.2d 271. He points to the strain on his reputation, his career, his family, and his education as examples of the prejudice he has suffered and may suffer. the source of that prejudice seems principally to be the fact of the charges against him rather than any additional delay of several months in proceeding to trial in accordance with what appears necessary in light of the many factors in this case and the needs of codefendants in preparing for trial. Moreover, as the government points out, the Second Circuit frequently has declined to find a speedy trial violation in cases where the defendant faced considerably greater prejudice than Mr. Lebedev does here. For example, in Flowers v. Warden, the Second Circuit found that the defendant's 17-month pretrial incarceration did not violate his speedy trial rights, and the cite for that case is 853 F.2d 131 (2d Cir. 1988). The Court observed that this period of incarceration did not approach the prejudice suffered by defendants in cases where the Second Circuit had found speedy trial violations. Whatever prejudice Mr. Lebedev will experience likewise falls short of the prejudice that would be needed to tip the <a href="Barker">Barker</a> factors in his

favor. Accordingly, he has not shown a violation of his constitutional speedy trial right.

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And, finally, Mr. Lebedev has also not shown that the eleven-month delay between his indictment and trial would violate the Speedy Trial Act. Mr. Lebedev invokes 3161(h)(6) of the Act, which allows for "[a] reasonable period of delay when [a] defendant is joined for trial with a codefendant as to whom the time for trial has not run and no motion for severance has been granted." But that section is less applicable to Mr. Lebedev than it would be to Mr. Murgio, who was indicted before Mr. Lebedev and could in theory have been prejudiced by the fact that Mr. Lebedev's speedy trial clock had not begun to run when he was indicted. To the extent Mr. Lebedev relies on the general unreasonableness of the length of time until trial in this case, the speedy trial analysis that I explained earlier makes clear that such a delay is reasonable in light of the volume of discovery, the need to draft motions and prepare for trial, and the level of prejudice, or lack thereof, to Mr. Lebedev.

For the foregoing reasons, Mr. Lebedev's motion for severance is denied.

All right. So we have our -- and I do want to make sure, Ms. Santillo, that you are aware of the trial -- of the schedule that's been set and give you an opportunity to raise any issues with respect to that.

MS. SANTILLO: Sure. We are aware of the trial date. We were informed by the government. Today we received one CD of documents that I believe is a minimal amount in connection with the overall discovery.

THE COURT: Could you pull up a mic. Thank you.

MS. SANTILLO: I'm sorry.

THE COURT: Say that again.

MS. SANTILLO: I would just note that we received one CD of discovery from the government today that I have not yet had an opportunity to look at. I believe that there is a substantial volume that has yet to be produced to us. Without having an opportunity to even have a sense of the scope of the discovery, it is hard to commit to an October trial date right now.

What we can do -- and it is up to your Honor -- is perhaps have an opportunity to review the volume of discovery in the next couple of weeks and to submit a status report, or something along those lines, to give you a better sense of how we would view the time and resources we need in order to adequately defend the case.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Choi.

MS. CHOI: Your Honor, to the extent that it would be helpful to defense counsel, obviously the government is always willing and able to help pinpoint the parts that are most relevant.

With regard to the scope of electronic discovery, it is significant. But I would say with regard to as it applies to Mr. Gross, his role is very specific in the Indictment and I think that we could work with defense counsel to indicate where they should look for the evidence against Mr. Gross in particular as it relates to the bribery payments.

THE COURT: All right. I think a status letter update would be helpful. I do want to and encourage you to seek whatever resources you need from the Court to ensure that the time is sufficient, which, as you've just heard, we're balancing multiple needs with respect to the trial date.

I think, based on the time that's elapsed, what other counsel have indicated -- Mr. Murgio's counsel has strongly indicated a need for trial not to occur in October; as I've just indicated, Mr. Lebedev's counsel obviously has indicated that it could be done sooner than that -- I'm hopeful that though you are in the case now, that the schedule will still work so long as you pursue it aggressively. And, again, I just want to invite you to seek whatever resources you need from the Court to assist you in that regard.

MS. SANTILLO: Thank you, Judge. Is there a timeframe?

THE COURT: What do you propose?

 $\,$  MS. SANTILLO: 30 days. Is that too much or -- I  $\,$  mean, that would give us a chance to unpack the evidence, work

with the government to kind of pinpoint it, identify any issues that might need to be raised, and to have a realistic timeframe.

THE COURT: I'm going to set two weeks as a date for a status update and just try to incentivize a frontward push to make sure that we can keep pushing it forward.

MS. SANTILLO: Thank you.

THE COURT: So I'll look for that in two weeks. Thank you.

All right. Are there -- and to confirm the schedule as it stands, October -- October 31st?

MS. CHOI: Yes, your Honor. I think that the previously-set schedule by your Honor was that trial would be October 31st, and from the prior order that your Honor issued with regard to competing motions schedules, defense motions due May 27th, the government's opposition due by June 24th, and the defendants' reply due by July 8th. You reserved a deadline on motions in limine. Also noted, if anyone wanted to file earlier motions, there would be I think a 28-day opposition then and thereafter replies.

THE COURT: Thank you. So I've set May 27th as the current date for the filing of any initial motions based on Rule 16 discovery and the like and have invited — and set up a schedule in light of that outside deadline, inviting counsel to file earlier if you would like, and Mr. Lebedev's counsel had

proposed an earlier schedule. You are certainly welcome to bring motions sooner, and the government will then be required to oppose with the same set of time but by the earlier date and I'll get to them promptly. OK?

MR. KLEIN: Judge, this is Brian Klein.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. KLEIN: I have a question.

In the government's opposition to the severance motion, they have (unintelligible) communicated my (unintelligible) codefendant. It might supersede with additional charges and codefendants. Obviously, only one new codefendant was added now, and from our -- and we would want know if the government plans to supersede again and add additional defendants or other charges, because that could affect the timing of the motions as well as the trial.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Ms. Choi.

MS. CHOI: Your Honor, the government's investigation, as it always does, continues. As of now, we're still investigating these issues. We're cognizant of the Court's motions, and we're taking that into account with regard to our charging decisions.

THE COURT: All right. It's going to be soon time to cut off, I think, in light of the scheduling and the need to continue on our trial date.

MS. CHOI: We understand that.

Just so he understands, with regard to Mr. Murgio, whatever further charges we bring would be within the scope of the discovery that's already been produced to him, so he would not be prejudiced in that regard.

THE COURT: All right. Right. I think the immediate concern is if there are additional codefendants, it's going to begin to -- we're close to the cutoff point at which it will interfere with the schedule.

MR. KLEIN: Your Honor --

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. KLEIN: -- if they brought additional charges, we'd have to prepare those and we might want to file motions related to those. So there would be a prejudice in that sense, among others. So that's why we are asking the question, because we have a motion deadline in a few months, and, obviously, we anticipate filing motions related to what is in front of us now.

THE COURT: Right. You would certainly be given an opportunity to file any motions related to any new charges.

You won't be held to a deadline that you can't meet. So we'll make sure there is a reasonable schedule. But I will ask the government to -- I think a month -- is a month sufficient time,

Ms. Choi?

MS. CHOI: One moment, your Honor.

(Pause)

Your Honor, just because I am going to travel -- I will be traveling as well as Dan for work -- we would just ask for six weeks as the outside deadline. We think we can do it quicker than that, but I don't want to hamper ourselves given our travel schedule.

THE COURT: All right. Any Superseding Indictment within six weeks.

MS. CHOI: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes. Six weeks. Thank you.

MR. NOBLE: Judge, just to be clear, oftentimes the government will supersede before trial within 30 days just as a cleanup, to clean up an Indictment, not to bring new charges, not to bring -- or not to add new defendants. So the government would reserve the right to supersede before trial to do a cleanup, so to speak.

THE COURT: Yes. Leaving all of those terms undefined, but, yes, I think we all know what we are talking about, additional defendants, additional charges that change the scope of the case in any way within six weeks.

MR. NOBLE: Understood.

THE COURT: Thank you. All right.

Applications? Any defense applications?

24 (Pause)

No. Ms. Choi.

MS. CHOI: Yes, your Honor. The government would ask for an exclusion of time under the Speedy Trial Act, 18 U.S.C. 3161, to the start of trial, October 31st, so that the parties can continue their negotiations with regard to any potential pretrial dispositions, so that additional discovery can be given to the defendants, and those defendants can review that discovery, and any motions can be filed, if necessary.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. CREIZMAN: Your Honor, on behalf of Mr. Lebedev, we're going to object to the exclusion of time beyond the earlier version of the motion schedule. Once we file our motions, I guess that would trigger the government's opposition, then our time to reply, and we would oppose any exclusion of time beyond that period.

THE COURT: OK. So you don't object, but can you remind me of the dates that you proposed?

MR. CREIZMAN: I don't know -- I understand that -THE COURT: Or --

MR. CREIZMAN: -- until we file motions, meaning I think that as a matter of law, the time between now and any motions we file is probably excluded as a matter of law, and then it is excluded probably until the motions are fully briefed and maybe the Court decides that. I haven't looked at it for a couple of weeks. But so my -- I mean, we would try to have it in within two to three weeks, any pretrial motions, I

think.

2 THE COURT: OK.

MR. CREIZMAN: So, you know, to the extent --

THE COURT: You consent to the exclusion of time for the purposes of the reviewing of discovery and preparing any motions and filing those motions that you may bring but you don't consent beyond that?

MR. CREIZMAN: Correct. Correct. And, of course, obviously with the Court's schedule, I think we have 28 days for the government, but after that no.

THE COURT: OK.

MR. CREIZMAN: Thank you.

THE COURT: Any other --

MR. SOLOWAY: Your Honor, one quick thing, which is -- good afternoon.

THE COURT: Good afternoon, Mr. Soloway.

MR. SOLOWAY: I understand that the government has made a representation that Mr. Murgio would be receiving materials that were sort of related to Mr. Gross. I just wanted to be clear whether or not Mr. Murgio has in fact received all the discovery, not anything new that lies out of the new charges as to Mr. Gross, but anything that we haven't received other than that particular —

THE COURT: Right. Understood. So with the caveat that they're going to provide some material that relates to

Mr. Gross not previously provided, otherwise is discovery completed?

MR. SOLOWAY: Otherwise is discovery completed as to Mr. Murgio, yes. Thank you, Judge.

MS. CHOI: Yes, your Honor. I believe that that is the case, except for the caveat with regard to the emails and the personal data that each of the codefendants now has but has not seen of the other codefendant.

THE COURT: Right.

MS. CHOI: And also with the caveat that our investigation is ongoing, so there are outstanding subpoenas that we're still working our way through and we'll obviously be producing them as they come.

THE COURT: OK, Mr. Soloway?

MR. SOLOWAY: Yes, Judge. Thank you.

THE COURT: The government's motion for exclusion of time?

MR. SOLOWAY: We have no objection to an exclusion of time.

MS. SANTILLO: No objection.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

I do find that the ends of justice served by granting an exclusion from speedy trial computations for the period from today's date through October 31, 2016, which I have set as a firm trial date, outweigh the interests of the public and the

defendants in a speedy trial. This time is necessary for the production and completion of production of discovery, which is voluminous, review of that discovery by the defendants, time for the defendants to consider if there are any available motions and, if so, preparing any such motions, time for the parties to consider any negotiations towards a disposition of the case, in the absence of that, time for the parties to prepare for trial.

Counsel, anything else that I can address at this time?

MS. CHOI: Not from the government, your Honor.

MR. SOLOWAY: No, your Honor.

MR. CREIZMAN: No, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Mr. Klein?

MR. KLEIN: No, your Honor.

MS. SANTILLO: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you, everyone. We are adjourned.

THE CLERK: All rise.

THE COURT: I apologize. Just a moment.

We don't have another status conference set, but if there is a request for one, just put it in. If I think one is needed in light of anything that's brought to my attention, I'll set one.

So, you know, it is my practice after the motion deadline -- the initial motion deadline that I've set is

completed and either no motions are filed or I've resolved motions, I then put out a schedule for the remainder of the case, setting a final pretrial conference as well as a schedule for in limine and 404(b) motions, proposed voir dire and jury instructions and the like. So that's what lies ahead.

Thank you. We are adjourned. Have a good weekend.

MS. CHOI: Thank you, your Honor.

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